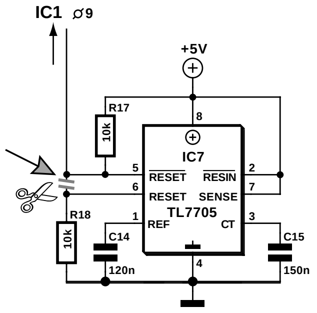
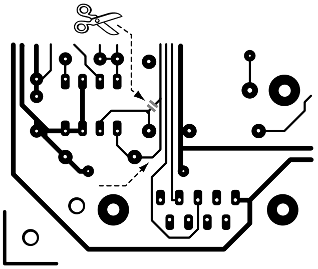
Major-Domo
May 2001 — 000184-1

Pins 5 and 6 of IC7 have been mixed up in the circuit diagram and on the PCB. Pin 6 should go to R18 only. Pin 5 is connected to pin 9 (RESET\) of IC1. The modification to the PCB is illustrated here.





AM Receiver
February 2001 — 000176-1

On the PCB, the ground pin of the antenna input should be connected to the ground plane on the PCB.

Darkroom Timer
April 2001 — 000182-1

In the components list, IC3 should be identified as S210S02 (Sharp), not S201S01. The S01 does not have a zero-crossing detector and will cause more electrical noise than the S02. However, both parts may be used in the circuit.

PPP Valve Power Amplifier
May 2001 — 000118

The caption with Figure 4 should read: Transistorised equivalent version of the PPP power stage of Figure 3. The circuit diagram in Figure 5 shows the circuit configuration for EL34 output valves. The type numbers with V3 and V4 should therefore be corrected to read ‘EL34’.

Tbe diode next to C11 should be labelled D5, not D1. Capacitor C6 should be marked with an asterisk (only fitted if required).

In the parts lists, the value of C10 should be corrected to read 22µF in compliance with the circuit diagram.

The wire links for the connection of the input transformer mentioned in the text (1:1 or 1:2 transformation ratio) are not shown in the circuit diagram or on the PCB. On the component overlay, the rectangle representing the transformer is too large and partly covers the solder pins B-2, A-2, B-1 and A-1. Depending on the transformation ratio of Tr1, the solder pins should be connected as follows:

Ratio	Wire links
1:1	B2-A2 and B1-A1
1:2	A2-B1

When a cinch socket is used, the amplifier may be driven without an input transformer. The ground pin of the cinch socket is then connected to ground and the signal pin to C1 (signal input).

The parts list with the heading ‘Power supply, stereo (one channel)’ belongs with the ‘stereo power supply’ PCB. Unfortunately this PCB could not be included in the article, and its layout will be included as soon as possible in the Free Downloads for the PPP Valve Power Amplifier.

The LED in the box marked ‘Power’ in the wiring diagram (Figure 6) is symbolic only. In actual fact the power-on indicator circuit consists of a LED, a 470-Ω resistor and an 1N4007 diode, all connected in series.

The quiescent currents of the power output valves are 35 mA for the EL34 and 65 mA for the KT88. By connecting 1.5-kΩ resistors in parallel with R17 and R18, the standby switch reduces the quiescent current to about 20% of the nominal value. The switch is wired as follows.

The LED in the box ‘STANDBY’ has a series resistor of 1.5 kΩ and is polarized such that its anode is connected to junction R18-C14-P2 on the PCB. When the standby switch is closed, the LED and its 1.5-kΩ series resistor are connected in parallel with R18, and lights up. A 1.5 kΩ resistor should be inserted in the connection between R17 and the (second) contact of the standby switch. When this contact is closed, the 1.5 kΩ resistor is effectively connected in parallel with R17.

On the stereo prototype, the standby switch was omitted for cosmetic reasons only.

The wiring of the amplifier was carried out with the following wire strengths: 1.5 mm^2 for the heater voltage, 0.75 mm^2 for the mains voltage, 0.5 mm^2 for the high voltage and 0.25 mm^2 for the grid bias and the LEDs.